

دور سياسة ضريبة الدخل في تحقيق الأهداف الاقتصادية في فلسطين

إعداد مؤيد ساطى جودت حمدالله

نوقشت هذه الأطروحة بتاريخ 31 / 12 / 2005م وأجيزت.

أعضاء لجنة المناقشة

د. محمد شراقه (رئيس اللجنة)

د. سليمان العبادي (ممتحنا خارجيا)

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plase

.

إلى من أرتبط رضاهما من رضا الله ... أمي وأبي الحسور وح الشهيد القائد/ياسر عرفات وجميع الشهداء المي والشهيد القائد/ياسر عرفات وجميع الشهداء الوطنية الحسمنا الحبيبة قلعة الصمود جامعة النجاح الوطنية المحسيع الأصدقاء والأحباب الحسكل من يحمل راية الإسلام الحسكل من يتسلح بالعلم

أهدي إليهم هذا العمل المتواضع.....



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15		جدول رقم (1)
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	1944-1939	
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26	1992 1968	(5) ä. t
26	1000	جدول رقم (5)
28	1999	جدول رقم (6)
39		جدول رقم (7)
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41	1997 1995	جدول رقم (8)
41		جـوں رے (a)
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73		جدول رقم (9)
75	1997	جدول رقم (10)
79		جدول رقم (11)
	1964 (25)	
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105		جدول رقم (31)
106		جدول رقم (32)
110	ANOVA	جدول رقم (33)
111		جدول رقم (34)
111	ANOVA	جدول رقم (34) جدول رقم (35)
112		جدول رقم (36)
113	ANOVA	جدول رقم (36) جدول رقم (37)

113		جدول رقم (38)
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114	ANOVA	(20) å tas
114	ANOVA	جدول رقم (39)
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115		جدول رقم (40)
115	ANOVA	جدول رقم (41)
117		(42) 5 1.45
116		جدول رقم (42)
117	ANOVA	جدول رقم (43)
	711(0 171	
117		جدول رقم (44)
110		(45) 5 1 .
118		جدول رقم (45)
119		جدول رقم (46)
120		جدول رقم (47)
121	ANIONA	جدول رقم (48)
141	ANOVA	(40) (303
121		جدول رقم (49)
		(), ()

122				T-test	جدول رقم (50)
123				T-test	جدول رقم (51)
124			ANOVA		جدول رقم (52)
124					جدول رقم (53)
125			ANOVA		جدول رقم (54)
126					جدول رقم (55)
126			ANOVA		جدول رقم (56)
127					جدول رقم (57)
127					جدول رقم (58)
128					جدول رقم (59)
129					جدول رقم (60)
131	2004	(17)			جدول رقم (61)
133	2004	(17)			جدول رقم (62)

الصفحة	عنوان الشكل	رقم الشكل
77		شكل رقم (1)

الصفحة	عنوان الملحق	رقم الملحق
143		ملحق رقم (1)
147		ملحق رقم (2)



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                                           (1253)
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(Independent T-test)
                                   (T)
                              (One Way Anova)
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⁽²⁾ Cprest, AR & others, **Public Finance**, Faken ham, Nor folk, Six edition, P109.

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.1944 - 1939

%37	
%12	
%8	
%13	
%30	
162	
%14	

.(1)35

1948

(1)

- 1. S.B Himadeh, Economic Organization of Palestine, Beirut American University of Beirut, 1938,p.511.
- 2. D. Horowitz and R. Hinden, Economic Survey of Palestine, Economic Research Institute,
- 3. R. Nathan and others, Palestine Problem and Promise, American Council on Public Affairs, 1949, p .336.

(50) 1951/4/1 "

1951

1954 (12)

(1)_"

1954 (12)

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1964 (25) 1964

<u>.</u>(2)

1947 (13)

(3)

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.1966 -1959 (3)

%45	%45	%10	1959
%40	%50	%10	1965
%46	%43	%11	1966
%44	%46	%10	

.159-158 16 1965 :

. 33 1968 : (1)

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1967 1964 (25)

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%25 %15 .543

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1947 (13)

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1968 (4)

.1992

8	%9	%79	%12	1968
21	%11	%81	%8	1972
36	%22	%44	%34	1975
59	%22	%40	%38	1980
107	%15	%57	%28	1986
170	%24	%50	%26	1988
151	%31	%46	%28	1989
156	%39	%49	%22	1991
195	-	-	-	1992
	%17	%61	%22	

Nidal Sabri: Public Finance in West Bank and Gaza Strip, UNCTAD, Geneva, 1994:

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1993

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. 1947 (13)

(50) 2004/11/24

2005/1/1

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1964 (25)

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 $^{(1)}$ D. myles, Gareth, **Public Economics**, CAMBRIDGE (University press), P.131.

.1 .(1)" ((Tax Rates) .(2)"

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⁽¹⁾: .2 (2): .3 () : .1 (3): : (1) (2) (3) .311 .116

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%8 (6) %12 (10000 - 1)

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4500	30000 * %15	
6000	1000=%10*(10000 1)	
	2000=%20* (20000 10000)	1
	3000=%30* (20000)	
3500	2000=%20 * (10000 1)	
	1000=%10 * (20000 10001)	1
	500=%5 * (20000)	
4500	1000 = %10 * (10000 1)	
	2000=%20 * (20000 10001)	
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. 281 : (1)

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: 21 (2)

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%5	4200	1
%10	10500	4201
%15	16800	10501
%20	29400	16801
%30	50400	29401
%35	84000	50401
%40	147000	84001
%48		147001

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8000	%25
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.3 : :(.1 1995 (23) 1998 (1) (1): - 100.000) %10 5 8 (5 – 1) 5 %10 12 (- 5) %10 5 16 %10 20 5 (1) (1) 81 (23) .1998

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%20			:	.1
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(150000)	%2	(30000)		
				5
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85

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%				
51.4	%10	6415	644	
18.6	%10	2306	233	
15	%10	1868	189	
12.6	%10.2	1542	158	
2.4	%11	263	29	
100	%10.2	12394	1253	

.2000 :

. (13)

%		
24.4	306	
1.3	16	
4.8	60	
1.8	22	
67.7	849	
100	1253	

. (14)

%		
6.9	86	100000-1000
15.2	190	500000-100001
45.2	566	1000000-500001
29.7	372	
3	39	
100	1253	

-: :

. (15)

%		
11.8	342	
67.2	1944	
21.0	609	
100	2895	

(16)

%		
97.3	2818	10000-1
2.7	77	16000-10001
100	2895	

(17)

%		
96.8	2802	%8
1.0	28	%12
2.2	65	
100	2895	

(18)

%		
30.4	880	3
57.9	1677	7-4
11.1	318	8
0.6	20	
100	2895	

. (19)

%		
13.0	376	5
61.3	1775	10-6
23.6	682	11
2.1	62	
100	2895	

(20)

%		
2.7	77	
37.5	1086	
59.8	1732	
100	2895	

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Chronbach)

(.0.84) (Alpha

(0.92)

.(SPSS) .():): .(

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. (21)

%		
1	12	
5	63	
19.8	249	
49.3	619	
23.7	297	
98.8	1240	
1.2	13	
100.0	1253	

. (22)

%		
2.8	35	
18.6	233	
45	565	
22.5	282	
11.2	138	
100	1253	

. (23)

%		
6.1	77	
23.3	290	
54.2	680	
16.4	206	
100	1253	

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.(1) -

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%		
4.1	119	
34.6	1001	
35.2	1019	
12.0	347	
14.1	409	
100.0	2895	

. (25)

%		
15.8	458	
43.8	1267	
14.5	420	
11.1	322	
14.6	423	
0.2	5	
100.0	2895	

. (26)

%		
2.8	81	
23.9	692	
41.7	1206	
16.8	486	
14.9	430	
100.0	2895	

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. (SPSS)

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. (%80-%100)

. (%60-%79.9)

. (%40-%59.9)

. (%20-%39.9)

(%20)

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(27)

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82%	0.70650	4.1022	11	1
79%	0.71560	3.9521	8	2
79%	0.70599	3.9370	1	3
79%	0.78755	3.9317	5	4
%78	0.85016	3.9081	4	5
64%	1.01282	3.1774	2	6
61%	1.00945	3.0311	6	7
60%	1.04448	2.9888	3	8
57%	1.03714	2.8456	10	9
52%	1.02642	2.6065	7	10
52%	1.07720	2.5760	9	11
67%	0.9066	3.3687		

: (27)

. (%67)

.(8 11)

.(3 6 2 4 5 1)

.(9 7 10)

(28)

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85%	0.6114	4.2650	12	12
80%	0.6553	3.9840	13	13
64%	0.9605	3.2035	15	14
58%	0.9486	2.8859	14	15
72%	.7939	3.5846		

: (28)

. (%71)

.(12 13) -

.(15)

.(14)

(29)

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83%	0.6042	4.1305	17	16
80%	0.67474	3.9984	16	17
76%	0.77850	3.8101	19	18
73%	1.08866	3.6728	18	19
64%	0.84977	3.2187	20	20
75%	0.7991	3.766		
%70	0.8332	3.5731		

: (29)

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. (%70)

. (%75)

.(16 17)

.(20 18 19)

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(30)

76%	1.06199	3.7364	9	1
67%	1.25478	3.3499	10	2
58%	1.09313	2.9744	1	3
57%	0.94078	2.8837	6	4
56%	1.00592	2.8290	2	5
54%	0.89181	2.7909	7	6
54%	0.88685	2.7665	8	7

53%	1.28313	2.6488	3	8
51%	1.21547	2.5955	5	9
48%	1.19241	2.3782	4	10
57%	1.0261	2.8953		

: (30)

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(%57)

. (10 9)

.(4 5 3 8 7 2 6 1)

(31)

14 2.8406 56% 0.97550 11 2 54% 2.7520 1.09468 12 3 52% 1.13246 2.5838 13 4 2.3337 1.33835 47% 1.0902 2.6275 53%

: (31)

. (%53)

.(13 12 11 14)

(32)

1		1		
62%	1.0413	3.1699	17	1
54%	1.0498	2.7154	16	2
53%	0.9029	2.6086	15	3
55%	0.998	2.8307		
54%	1.038	2.7845		•

: (32)

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. (%54)

(%55)

.(15 16 17)

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0.05

One way Anova

ANOVA (33)

	F				
0.000	42.848	6.909	4	27.637	
		0.161	1248	201.237	
			1252	228.874	

$$0.000 =$$
 (33)
 $2.37 =$ F 0.05
 42.848

0.05

F

0.03

(3.5116)

(34)

3.3534	
3.6554	
3.3352	
3.3834	
3.3603	

(3.6554)

0.05

-10000 : One way Anova

- 500001 (190 =) 500000 -100001 (86 =) 100000

(372 =) (566 =) 1000000 . (35)

ANOVA (35)

	F				
0.00	17.272	3.068	3	9.20	
		0.178	1210	214.904	
			1213	224.107	

$$0.150 = (35)$$

$$2.6 = F 0.05$$

$$17.272$$

$$0.05$$

."

(3.5158)

. (36)

3.6500	100000 -10000
3.3313	500000 -100001
3.5204	1000000 - 500001
3.5720	

(3.6500)

0.05

One way

) : Anova

(60 =) (16 =) (306 =

(849 =) (22 =)

: (37)

ANOVA (37)

.

	F				
0.000	22.569	3.860	4	15.439	
		0.171	1248	213.435	
			1252	228.874	

0.000 = (37)

 $2.37 = F \qquad 0.05$

22.569 F

0.05

."

(3.5116)

(38)

.

3.5558	
3.5994	
3.4106	
3.2397	
3.2977	

(3.5994)

:

ı

0.05

One way Anova

ANOVA (39)

.

	F				
0.000	16.201	4.078	4	16.311	
		0.252	1248	314.121	
			1252	330.432	

$$0.000 = (39)$$

2.37 = F 0.05

16.201 F

0.05

n .

(3.3690)

(40)

.

3.8023	
3.5937	
3.4250	
3.6705	
3.5150	

(3.8023)

:

"

0.05

One way Anova

ANOVA (41)

 F

 0.000
 22.595
 5.076
 4
 20.303

 0.252
 1248
 280.355

 1252
 300.658

$$0.000 =$$
 (41)
 $2.37 =$ F 0.05

$$22.595$$
 F
$$0.05$$

."

(3.5846)

. (42)

3.8023	
3.5937	
3.4250	
3.6705	
3.5150	

(3.8023)

:

0.05

One way

) : Anova

$$(60 =)$$
 $(16 =)$ $(306 =)$

(849 =) (22=)

ANOVA (43)

0.000 13.166 3.197 4 12.787 0.243 1248 313.026 1252 315.813

0.000 = (43)

 $2.37 = F \qquad 0.05$

13.166

F

0.05

(3.7652)

. (44)

3.9301	
4.0250	
3.6567	
3.7455	
3.7091	

(3.9301)

:

n .

0.05

(45)

927.274 0.00 4

927.274 = (45) 0.05 0.000 =9.48 =

0.05

.

(619)

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п

(46)

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635.695	
0.00	
4	

$$(363) (565)$$

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п

(47)

646.010	
0.00	
3	

646.010 = (47)

0.05 0.000 =

7.814 =

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0.05

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(680)

.

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0.05

п

: One way Anova

(609 =) (1944 =) (342 =) : (48) ANOVA (48)

F 37.730 2 75.461 0.00 73.172 0.516 2892 1491.236 2894 1566.696

0.00= (48)

F 2.99 = F 0.05

73.172

0.05

(2.8228)

. (49)

3.2429	
2.7958	
2.6729	

(3.2429)

:

п

0.05

II

10000-1

=) 10000 - 1 : t-test

(77 =)16000 - 10001 (2818)

: (50)

T-test **(50)**

	T					
0.477	0.711-	2893	0.74238	2.8212	2818	10000 -1
			0.42744	2.8816	77	16000 -10001

0.477 (50)

1.64 () 0.05

0.711-

0.05

·

(2.8816) 16000-10001 (2.8212)

:

п

0.05

t-test "

-: (51)

T-test **(51)**

.

	T					
0.451	0.753	2828	0.73735	2.8387	2802	%8
			0.76353	2.7332	28	%12

0.451 (51)

1.64 0.05

0.753

0.05

п

(2.8387) %8

(2.7332) %12

·

One way

	F				
0.00	64.449	33.359	2	66.718	
		0.518	2872	1486.556	
			2874	1553.275	

$$0.00 =$$
 (52)
 $2.99 =$ F 0.05

$$64.449$$
 F
$$0.05$$

(2.8213)

. (53)

2.8103	3
2.7465	7-4
3.2456	8

0.05

One way

$$(682 =)$$
 11 $(1775 =)$ 10-6 $(376$

ANOVA (54)

	F				
0.00	37.866	20.338	2	40.675	
		0.537	2830	1519.960	
			2832	1560.636	

$$0.00 = (50)$$

$$2.99 = F 0.05$$

37.866 F

0.05

(2.8237)

. (55)

2.5200	5
2.8805	10-6
2.8431	11

(2.8805) 10-6

:

0.05

One way Anova

$$(56) (1732 =) (1086 =)$$

ANOVA (56)

0.00 2.566 1.388 2 2.775 0.541 2892 1563.921 2894 1566.696

$$0.00 = (56)$$

F 2.99 = F 0.05

0.05

II

(2.8228)

(57)

(58)

2.6478	
2.8135	
2.8364	

(3.8235)

.

0.05

:

1150.273 0.000 4

$$1150.273 =$$
 (58) $0.000 =$

9.49

" 1150.273 0.05

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(1019)

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0.05

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=) (420 =) (322 =) (423 =) : (59) (458 =) (1267

(59)

1514.656 0.000 4

1514.656 = (59) 0.000 =

9.49

" 1514.656

(1267)

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и

0.05

....

(60)

1182.646 0.000 4

1182.646 = (60)

0.05 0.000 =

9.49

" 1182.646

0.05

(1206)

(1200)

النتائج والتوصيات

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%72					

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%67

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%85

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%52

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2004 (17) (62)

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%55	
%53	

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An-Najah National University Faculty of Graduate Students

Role of Income Tax Policy in Realizing the Economic Goals in Palestine

By Moayyed Sati Jawdat Hamdallah

> Advisor Dr. Mohammed Sharaqah

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master in Taxation Disputes, Faculty of Graduate Studies, at An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine.

Role of Income Tax Policy in Realizing the Economic Goals in Palestine By Moayyed Sati Jawdat Hamdallah Advisor Dr Mohammed Sharaqah

Abstract

This study aimed at identifying the meaning and nature of the economic goal realized by the income tax in Palestine. The study sought to examine the economic indicators and their relation with the income tax and the nature of the different economic problems which plague Palestine.

The searcher divided his study into three chapters. In the introductory chapter, he examined the circumstance, which tax has experienced, and the mechanism of its development over time. In addition, the researcher introduced the different types of taxes and income tax in particular. He also studied the history of the Income Tax Law in Palestine. In chapter one, the researcher dwelt on the general context of tax policy in terms of definition and its relationship with the different system and its place in the governments general financial policy.

Chapter two was devoted to the relationship of the tax policy with the economic aspects. The researcher examined the economic goals, the Income Tax Law in Palestine and the various economic goals which the law is expected to realize. The chapter ended with an identification of the different economic problems, and the mechanisms needed to solve them by using the tax policy. Section three of chapter two was devoted to the failed study. The failed study sought to identify the reality of the economic goals realized by the income tax in Palestine. To this end, the researcher conducted a failed survey on a stratified random sample. The sample of the study consisted of two populations. The first included the various economic sectors: industry,

financial brokerage, internet trade, transportation, storage, telecoms and building.

The second population included employees in the government sectors. A questionnaire, developed by the researcher, was distributed in the West Bank only, because the researcher was unable to distribute the questionnaire in the Gaza Strip given the Israeli measures on the ground. To check its reliability and the purpose of the study objectives, the researcher presented the questionnaire to a group of referees who suggested some modifications on some of its items. The researcher managed to collect 1,253 copies of the questionnaire from the first population. From the second population of the study, the researcher collected 2,895 copies, mostly from government ministries employees. After collection, the data were coded, fed into the computer and statistically processed by using SPSS.

To test the hypotheses of the study, the researcher used Independent T-test, One Way Anova, Chi-square and Chronbach-alpha.

After data analysis, it was found that the income tax policy had an important impact on the various economic sectors and the industrial sector in particular. However, the income tax policy had a lower impact on the government sectors employees as well as the private sector (individuals) due to the decrease of the value of tax imposed on them. It was also found that the Income Tax Law in Palestine was slow and unable to respond to and keep abreast of the economic changes in the world.

In the light of the study findings, the researcher would like to offer the following recommendations:

I. Pertaining to the income tax policy and determination of income tax rates, the latter, for economic sectors, should be set in a way that takes into consideration the economic situation and the public budget. In

addition, the tax authority should grant comparative rates to the various economic sectors.

- II. Concerning the government ministries employees as well as the private sectors employees, the researcher recommends a reconsideration of the tax categories cited in the Income Tax Law. In this context, the researcher recommends decreasing the size of each category in order to achieve fair distribution of tax burden on all individuals of the society.
- III. Concerning the tax exemptions, the researcher recommends that the judiciary authorities facilitate obtaining tax holidays given their important impact on the economic sector and reconsider the Investment Promotion law to allow granting income tax exemptions to the economic sectors whose capital volume is less than that stated in the law. Thus achieving building of the country. Regarding the individuals, the researcher recommends that the concerned authority reconsider the tax exemption of salary granted to the taxpayer as approved by the previous law. Further, tax exemptions for families should be increased because of their relative economic significance.
- IV. Pertaining to reductions for the economic sectors, the researcher recommends that the value or percentage of reductions be increased, related to the tax regime issued by the minister as cited in the law, pertaining to depreciation or disuse of equipment, machinery and furniture. Concerning the individuals, a system and effective laws should be adopted in assessment of the economic situation of the taxpayers and adopt reduction in proportion with the special circumstances of each taxpayer.